The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1869. VOL. 64.—WHOLE No. 5,474.

Miscellaneous.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.

PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & C New York.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michigan Central Railroad, Boston.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company, New York.

Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer Western Union Telegraph Company, New York.

FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New York.

NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.

N. MICKLES, Vice President.

GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.

HON. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrate make her population *Four hundred and Fourteen millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree renumerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

☞The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Times*, *Post*, *Express*, *Independent*, and in the Philadelphia *North American*, *Press*, *Ledger*, *Inquirer*, *Age*, *Bulletin* and *Telegraph*.

Shares of this company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2.50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

34 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell, Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject. sept25y1

WE combine style with neatness of fit.

And moderate prices with the best workmanship.

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

604 MARKET STREET,

[sept11,'68y1] PHILADELPHIA

BUY YOUR NOTIONS

of

dec4 R. W BERKSTRESSER.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of best Nova Scotia

ROCK PLASTER,

and will continue to receive, as his stock diminishes, until the first of April, which he will grind, and have for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash. Wheat, rye, or corn, at the highest cash prices taken in exchange for Plaster. Remember, only until the 1st of April. Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same.

dec18m3 ANDREW J. MILLER.

Hoofland's Column.

YOU ALL

HAVE HEARD OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

1825.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate diseases of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order, keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no diseases will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours Truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The Genuine have the signature of C. M. JACKSON on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $5.

Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

At the German Medicine Store.

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine the article you buy in order to get the genuine.

may29'68y1

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—For the harmony and general relations of comity and friendship existing between Pennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the National Union; for the present prosperous condition of the Commonwealth; for the glad signs of coming political tranquility; and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, it becomes my province and duty, as it is my pleasure, to offer you my hearty congratulations, and to tender you a cordial welcome to the Legislative Halls of the State. This, indeed, affords me a higher gratification because I participate with your constituents in the confidence manifested by them in selecting you to represent their individual interests as well as those of the Commonwealth. On your wisdom, integrity, judgment and discretion, all will undoubtedly rely for the correct determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance, and even an increase, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.

It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibility resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient." In conformity with this requirement your attention will be called only to such matters of public interest as in my judgment deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session.

FINANCES.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868:

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show that the balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1867, was	$1,661,826 46	
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868	5,216,049 55	
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable	41,032 00	
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868	$9,918,918 01	
Payments, viz:		
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868	$2,454,566 09	
Loans &c., redeemed	4,417,463 64	
Other payments	12,860 00	
Interest on loans	1,979,690 91	
Depreciated funds, unavailable	41,032 00	
	8,905,492 64	
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868	$1,013,415 37	

Sinking fund.

By an act approved April 10. 1868, the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be thereafter reported annually to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the sinking fund, from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868:

Balance in fund, September 3, 1867	$1,737,912 41	
Receipts in fund from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868	3,418,992 31	
	5,156,904 72	
Paid interest	$1,808,005 84	
Premiums paid as equivalent for coin	49 98	
Loans redeemed	2,414,816 64	
	4,222,871 96	
Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1868	$934,032 76	

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

Balance on hand September 3, 1867	$319,933 17	
The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, amount to	423,979 20	
Total	743,912 37	
Interest paid in January and July, 1868	169,245 00	
Balrnce in fund November 30, 1868	$574,667 37	

Condition of Balances.

Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1867	$934,032 76
Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1868	574,667 37
	$1,508,700 13
Deduct balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868	1,013,415 37
Balance in favor of sinking fund	$495,284 76

Reduction of the State Debt.

By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending September 3, 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $1,794,569 50, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $2,414,816 64, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of four million two hundred and nine thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fourteen cents.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follow, viz:—Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six million, four hundred thousand dollars, and bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, three million, five hundred thousand dollars. These are non-interest bearing bonds and will not mature for many years. I, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law, authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867,	$37,704,409 77	
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, viz,		
5 per cent loans,	$4,354,253 64	
4½ per cent. loans	63,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled	210 00	
	4,417,463 64	
Public debt December 1, 1868,	$33,286,946 13	

Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1868.

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans,	$25,311,180 00	
5 per cent. loans,	7,749,771 56	
4½ per cent. loans,	112,000 00	
Total funded,	$33,172,951 56	
Unfounded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation,	$96,415 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
Total unfunded,	113,994 57	
Total funded and unfunded,	$33,286,946 13	

Which is the amount of the State debt as before stated.

During the last eighteen years there has been carried upon the accounts of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and in their several public statements, "depreciated funds unavailable" to the amount of forty-one thousand and thirty-two dollars. I recommend the appointment of a joint committee, by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine the said depreciated and unavailable funds and dispose of them to the best advantage of the Treasury; or, if found to be worthless, to cancel and destroy them, so that the accounting officers may be relieved from the necessity and responsibility of annually accounting for them.

The large cash balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1867, has been used for the payment of the twenty-three million loan and for the liquidation of outstanding claims against the State. The investment of the funds, in one of the modes recommended in my last annual message, has therefore, in a great measure been rendered unnecessary for the present. But in the event of large accumulations of money hereafter, the recommendations therein given are respectfully referred to, and renewed. Whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can, with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.

I regret to state that the last Legislature, although fully forewarned in regard to the insecurity and want of proper and sufficient guards for the safe keeping of the money of the Commonwealth, failed to determine upon any mode by which the Treasury may be effectually guarded against the possibility of loss. The present Legislature has it in its power to secure for itself no ordinary honor, by the enactment of such a law, strong and efficient for the purpose indicated, and the enjoyment not only of the approbation, but the permanent gratitude of every citizen.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory reduction of the public indebtedness, as shown in the forgoing statements, an immense State debt is still upon us, requiring nearly two million of dollars to be collected to pay the interest accruing upon it annually. Its extinguishment at the earliest practicable period, not inconsistent with other public interests, is of the highest importance to every tax-payer. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the strictest economy in respect to every expenditure and the utmost retrenchment in every department.

Retrenchment is emphatically demanded by the people, in legislative expenditures, as well as in every other branch of the government. Their eyes are open to investigate every transaction, and by their ballots they are ready to strike down those who will not take effective action in favor of positive and radical reform. The money paid into the Treasury is the property of the people, every one of whom has a just right to hold his representatives to a strict accountability for every dollar that may be appropriated or expended.

I here renew the remarks made last year on the subject of "annual appropriations," to which you are respectfull referred. For four successive years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the eleventh day of April, being about the time of adjournment. The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigaton, not withstanding any objections he may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year; or call an extra session of the Legislature. I repeat that "it is earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands."

Education.—Common Schools.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools exhibits the condition of that department in a highly satisfactory manner. Within the State there are 1,918 school districts; 13,766 schools; 2,382 graded schools; 11,698 school directors; 73 county, city and borough superintendents; 16,771 teachers; and 800, 515 pupils. The cost of tuition for the year was $3,273,269 43; of building, purchasing and renting school houses, $1,991,152 55; of contingencies, $854,258 21. These three items, with expenditures for all other purposes connected therewith, amount to the aggregate sum of $6,200,537 96.

These facts are exhibited with great satisfaction, as they show the average annual cost for the tuition of each pupil to be about seven dollars and seventy-four and a half cents. The average amount paid to each teacher is about $195 17½ per annum. This, in my opinion, is too small a salary to secure the services of competent teachers; and I am fully justified in urging the necessity of increased compensation. It is but just, and it will have an elevating tendency not only upon the teachers but the manner in which their duties are performed.

Your attention is called to the fact that, notwithstanding the ample provision now made by law for the education of all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, large numbers of children, principally in our cities, do not attend any kind of school. Over twenty thousand of this class are found in Philadelphia, and the number in the State is estimated to be not less than seventy-five thousand. These children grow up in ignorance, frequently without employment, and many of them contract habits of vice, which eventually cause them to be committed to houses of refuge, county prisons or penitentiaries. Humanity and sound public policy demand that something be done to remedy this growing evil, and also that of the neglected condition of considerable numbers of children in the alms and poor houses in many of the counties.

Four Normal Schools are now recognized as State institutions. The number of students attending them during the past year was 2,115, of whom eighty graduated. Two additional Normal Schools will probably go into operation during this year, one located at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and the other at California, Washington county.—The value of these institutions to the common school system cannot be estimated. Our schools are comparatively worthless without qualified teachers, and such teachers can most easily be obtained from the Normal institutes, where the art of teaching is made a specialty.

A meeting of the presidents and other authorities of a number of our principal colleges was held in Harrisburg last winter, the object of which was to bring about a closer union of all our educational institutions, and connect by a bond of sympathy, if not of organic structure, the common schools, high schools, academies and colleges. The establishment of such an educational department seems to be desirable.

There is no subject more worthy the deliberations of the Legislature than the promotion of the welfare of our common schools. They immediately underlie the characteristic features of our social system; they are fountains of that wide-spread intelligence, which like a perennial vitality, prevades the nation, and are nurseries of that inquiring spirit to which we are indebted for the purity and preservation of our free institutions. In a republican government education is a sure basis of power and public prosperity. By it the people are taught to discern and estimate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness; to preserve an inviolable respect for the laws, and exercise "eternal vigilance" against any encroachments upon them. It is admitted that a thoroughly educated people alone can be permanently free. By educational culture patriotism is expanded, and the principles, manners and sentiments of the whole people are assimilated. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are diminished, social harmony largely increased, and the structure of our free and happy system of government cemented, strengthened and adorned.

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

In his report, the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, exhibits the total expenditure for their support from December 1, 1867 to May 31, 1868, to be $236,970 26; total number of pupils in the schools 3,431; average cost per pupil $69 06½ for six months; and the average weekly expenses per pupil $2 65½. The fiscal year of these schools, like that of the common schools, terminates by law on the last day of May of each year. The present report of the Superintendent, therefore embraces only six months, and reports will be made up to 31st of May, annually, hereafter. The Special appropriation of Febuary 25, 1868, made in accordance with an estimate of the Superintendent, presented in my last annual message, exceeded the actual expenses $6,004 74.

Notwithstanding every possible effort has been, and will continue to be made, to economize in the expenses of the present year, and to keep them as far as possible within the appropriation made by the last Legislature, it will readily be observed that there will be a deficit for the year ending May 31, 1669, the amount of which will be carefully ascertained and presented to the Legislature prior to the close of the present session.

The schools are all in good condition and improving, and their usefulness is daily becoming more manifest. They are among the most philanthropic institutions of the age, and reflect high honor on the patriotism of the Legislature by which they have been so liberally endowed and upon our people by whom they are sustained. The children who are the recipients of their benefits are the offspring of brave men who voluntarily endangered their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of its existence, and who, glowing with patriotic ardor, fought as bravely and heroically as the noblest men in the world's history. Thousands of them who left their homes in the bloom of health and with the brightest hopes of manhood, now sleep in death, leaving the widows and little ones to the care of the country in whose service they fell, and which promised them its protection. Their children are the wards of this great Commonwealth; and too much praise cannot be awarded its people for the munificent and tender manner in which they have thus far, through their representatives, discharged the sacred and delicate trust.

Agricultural College.

Before the General Government appropriated public lands to the several States for the purpose of agricultural and military education and the mechanic arts, and prior to the time when Pennsylvania endowed the Agricultural College with her share of these lands it was dependent wholly upon individual influence, without any other means for its support than its own earnings. History proves that seminaries of learning cannot be efficiently sustained by their own internal resources. The education of youth in the higher branches of knowledge seems to require the aid of philanthropic contributions. This institution had not these benefits to any adequate extent, and though the board of trustees bestowed upon it the most anxious care, their zeal and labor, combined with those of its friends, were not equal to a contest with the want of means.—Hence the school did not command the confidence of farmers who were able to educate their sons, and who could not forget that the character of the college attached to the character of its graduates; and that its failure would enter into the estimate which the world would place upon the education it bestowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legislature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of $318,500 00, (invested in the United States and Pennsylvania State six per cent bonds) payable to it semi-annually. Last year this interest amounted to $25,462 78. The residue of the fund, $43,886 50, has been appropriated, under the law by the board of trustees, to the purchase of three model and experimental farms; one at the college, in Centre county, for $8,000 00, one in Chester county for $17,750 00, and one in Indiana county for $18,136 50. The board has also recently re-organized the faculty and remodled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into opperation at the commencement of the next session and it is earnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession, trade or calling in life, where the value of knowledge and the lights of science, and the practical application of both, are so potent for profitable results as in their adaptation to agricultural pursuits. And in this truly practical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parents, whether they should not avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, now so generously endowed by the State.

Military.

From the report of the Adjutant General you will learn the condition of the Military Department. The inactivity in military affairs after the cessation of hostilities and upon the return to peace, has in a great measure been dispelled and an active martial spirit now prevails throughout the State; more particularly in Philadelphia, where by a special legislative enactment, the minimum number of men required to form a company has been reduced, and a brigade fund is raised by a tax upon those who are not members of a military organization, but liable to the performance of military duty. I recommend the passage of a similar law for the whole State. For the sake of preserving the great interests involved, which include the lives, property and happiness of our people, this is presented to you as an important subject for your deliberation.

Every possible encouragement of volunteers has been afforded, and notwithstanding the difficulties indicated it has resulted as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies in the State; in 1867, thirty eight; and in 1868, seventy-seven, and a number of others in preparation for organization.

By a reduction of the number for a company from that now required to an aggregate of fifty officers and men, companies would soon be numbered by the hundred, any of which could easily be recruited to the maximum number if required for active service. The State that always maintains the highest degree of preparation, accomplishes most and suffers least in the conflict of arms; and by being in readiness it often prevents improper encroachments upon her rights.

The Adjutant General presents a full and detailed statement of the disbursements in his department during the year ending November 30, 1868, with an estimate for the necessary appropriations for the current year, and also for such amounts as have been discovered to be due from the transportation department, contracted during the war.

State Agency.

The existence of the Military State Agency at Washington terminated on the 31st day of July last, at which time the appropriation for the payment of its expenses was exhausted. Much benefit resulted to many of the soldiers of our State, and their representatives, from this office, in which their just dues from the United States Government were collected and transmitted to them free of charge.—In August, after the agency ceased to exist, there still remained a considerable number of unsettled claims, and as no one knew more about their condition, or could possibly obtain an earlier settlement of them than the late agent, Col. Cook, I permitted him, upon his own offer, to close up the business of the office, and to transact any other business for the soldiers of Pennsylvania at *one half the fees* that are charged by any other private agency in Washington City. This arrangement has thus far been carried out, and I am pleased to add, with very general satisfaction. All the books and papers of the agency will be transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

Registry Law.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed known as the "Registry Law," the intention of which was to protect the ballot-box against corruption and fraudulent voting, to which it has for many years been disgracefully exposed. This law seems to have been so defective in some of its provisions as to have received the condemnation of a majority of the Supreme Court, by which it was pronounced "incongruous and unconstitutional." At the election immediately after this decision, it is alleged that frauds were perpetrated, surpassing in magnitude, perhaps, any that have been consummated heretofore in the history of the Commonwealth. These frauds have demonstrated the necessity of the passage of some law, or laws that will accomplish the desired object, without being subject to the exceptionable features pointed out by the learned gentlemen who pronounced the opinion of the Supreme Bench.

There is no subject of such vital importance to the whole country as the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the protection of all citizens in their right to the elective franchise. This right is our proudest boast. It endows the American citizen with a freedom and a power not possessed by the subject of any other government. It makes him the peer of his fellow man, whatever may be his rank, station, or position in life. To be deprived of it by any means whatever, his boasted freedom becomes a sham—his especial and exalted prerogative a mockery and a farce. What avails it to the citizen that he is entitled to a vote, if that vote is to be nullified by fraud? Such guards, then, should be thrown around the polls as will effectually, if possible, preserve them from the taint of a single illegal vote. Not only should false voting be severely punished, but false swearing to obtain a vote, be visited with the pains and penalties of perjury and with perpetual disfranchisement.

The people must be perfectly free to regulate their public business in their own way, and when the voice of the majority is fairly and clearly expressed all should bow to it as to the voice of God. They are the sovereign rulers, and their will must be the law of the land. Corruption of suffrage in a republican government is the deadliest crime that can be perpetrated; is assassination of the sovereignty of the people, and will be followed by a despotism, the motive power of which will be money and perjury. And if this privilege be tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant popular condemnation will be rendered and condign punishment administered. All good citizens, of whatever political opinion, should lend their aid for the accomplishment of any and every measure that may tend to secure to each voter, not only his right to the elective franchise, but the assurance that his vote will not be rendered valueless by illegality, corruption or fraud.

Every proper facility for the naturalization of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature, in its combined wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vote being cast upon spurious naturalization papers, and thus fully secure the purity of the elective franchise.

Revision of the Civil Code.

The commissioners appointed to codify the statute laws of the State have diligently prosecuted the work assigned them, and with every prospect that it will be fully completed within the time prescribed by the legislative resolutions of April 8, 1868; and in further compliance with them, they will cause to be laid before each branch of the General Assembly, at its present session, various titles of bills, with brief abstracts of the several sections of each, which have been matured.

Insurance Department.

Among the subjects of importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania is the establishment of an Insurance Department. Such departments are in successful operation in several neighboring States, by means of which the interests of insurers are guarded and promoted. So careful a supervision is had over the transactions of insurance companies that frauds are rendered almost impossible, and spurious companies can have no existence. The result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies, thus protected, do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other States, because no risks will be taken, in consequence of the inadequacy of the laws to afford protection to insurers. To this defect, moreover, may be attributed the operations of the number of worthless companies which have suddenly sprung up, without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the injury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth. Whilst Pennsylvania insurance companies transact little business outside of the State, it is alleged that foreign life insurance companies alone paid taxes last year on three million eight hundred thousand dollars of premiums received in Pennsylvania, a great proportion of which would be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citizens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance Department of New York, published in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business in 1866, in Pennsylvania, and also in New York, had risks in force for more than five thousand million of dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies, which, for want of a proper Insurance Department, can not be obtained, would swell the amount to over six thousand million.

In view of these facts, and of the costly experience of the people who have been imposed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State, and annually publish, under oath, full reports of their transactions. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded.

New Hospital for the Insane.

The commissioners appointed by an act of the last session "to establish an additional State Hospital for the Insane," have notified me that they will present a report of their proceedings sometime during the present month, which will be communicated when received.

Damages by Raids.

In accordance with an act of the last session, providing for an investigation and adjudication of the claims of citizens of several counties "whose property was destroyed, damaged or appropriated for the public service, and in the common defence in the war to suppress the rebellion" a commission of three competent gentlemen was appointed, who have performed the allotted duties, and will soon make a full report of their transactions.

Paris Exposition.

I have received through the Secretary of State of the United States, a bronze medal and diploma from the Imperial Commissioners for the best specimens of Pennsylvania anthracite coal exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867. These tributes to an important branch of the internal resources of Pennsylvania have been assigned a place among other valuable relics in the Executive Chamber.

State Coat of Arms.

Diligent but unsuccessful search has been repeatedly made for the coat of arms of the State, and for the authority under which the present design was established. It seems that for years past no trace of either the original authority or design could anywhere be found, and it is recommended that the Legislature take the necessary steps to supply the omission, by such means as they in their wisdom shall determine.

State Beneficiaries.

A number of benevolent, charitable and other similar institutions annually receive appropriations from the State for their support. These appropriations, in most, if not in all cases, appear to have been adequate for the purposes to which it was intended they should be applied, and are as liberal as can reasonably be expected in the present condition of the Treasury of the State.

The Susquehanna Fisheries.

A preliminary report on the Susquehanna fisheries has been submitted by Col. James Worrall, Civil Engineer, Commissioner under the act of the Legislature in reference thereto. There are some facts which should be embodied in the report, but which can not be ascertained until early in January. Permission has therefore been granted to the Commissioner, at his request, to postpone the submission of his regular report until the earliest day practicable during the present month.

Cattle Disease.

The prevalence of contagious or epidemic diseases among cattle and other animals has for some years past been a prolific source of anxiety and alarm among the producers and consumers of meats in many of the States. It was therefore deemed important to call a convention of competent persons to take into consideration the means best calculated to remedy this great and growing evil. This convention, composed of three commissioners each from the fourteen States represented, appointed in accordance with an agreement by the several Governors, assembled at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of December last, and an account of their transactions is herewith presented.

Without legislative authority, but believing my action would be sanctioned by the people's representatives, I appointed Dr. Hiram Corson and Messrs. E. C. Humes and A. Boyd Hamilton, commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in that convention. These gentleman freely gave their time and experience, and also incurred a pecuniary expense of about three hundred dollars, to defray which I recommend that an appropriation be made.

Statistics.

In view of the vast amount and great variety of the products of the State, a desk for the collection of statistics, relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures coal, iron, oil, lumber, &c., might, with propriety and profit be established. This could be accomplished by the employment of a competent clerk, under the supervision of one of the present heads of department, whose duty should be to collect and publish such facts as might tend to stimulate and increase our productive energies, instil new life and vigor into our manufacturing interests, and lead to more accurate knowledge of all our internal resources and the proper methods for their development. There is abundant space in the Capitol buildings to be appropriated as a receptacle for books, papers, mineralogical and geological specimens, and other articles that might be contributed appropriate to such a department and which in a few years would form an invaluable collection. Under legislative direction, the good results would be almost incalculable, and are required by the progressive spirit of the age in which we live.

Resolutions of the Vermont Legislature.

Your attention is called to the accompanying joint resolutions, passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, bearing a just tribute to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Joint resolutions from the same body are also sent you, which I regard as worthy of your consideration, relative to the act of Congress "to establish and protect National Cemeteries," and recommending "to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania the passage of an act empowering the board of commissioners having charge of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, to transfer all the right, title, interest and care of said Soldiers' National Cemetery to the General Government, upon the completion of the same."

In Memoriam.

It has been the misfortune of the State during the past year to lose by death two of her representatives in the Congress of the nation, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Ninth, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, of the Twentieth District. Both were natives of Vermont, but in early life selected Pennsylvania for their home, and identified themselves with her interests, which they were chosen to guard in the Legislature; and the people of the Commonwealth will long remember with gratitude their faithful and efficient services. The first went down to his grave after a long life of public usefulness and in well matured honors; the other in the prime of manhood, which gave promise of a scarcely less brilliant career.

Pardons.

The list of pardons issued during the past year will be found among the papers to which your attention is called. The principal reasons upon which they were based, and the names of some of the prominent petitioners, are given in every case. That a few of these pardons may have been unworthily granted, through misrepresentations of relatives, friends, sympathizing neighbors and other interested parties, there is no doubt, but in the majority of instances it is certain that the facts not only justified but demanded Executive clemency.

The whole number of applications for pardons during the year has been sixteen

[*Continued on Fourth page.*]

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning, January 15, 1869.

GATHERING OF THE BUZZARDS.

The legislature assembled on Tuesday, of last week, and was organized by the election of John Clark, of Philadelphia, as Speaker, and James L. Selfridge, of Northampton as Clerk of the House, and Wilmer Worthington, of Chester, as Speaker, and G. W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia, as Clerk, of the Senate. The Radical caucus to nominate candidates for U. S. Senator and State Treasurer, assembled on Wednesday of last week, when John Scott, of Huntingdon, was nominated for the former position and Robert Mackey, of Pittsburg, for the latter. This is a triumph of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Simon Cameron, over the politicians of the Radical party. John Scott, however, is an independent man and is in the habit of thinking for himself. We expect better things of him than from any Radical at present in the U. S. Senate. It is the general belief that Mackey's nomination was purchased. Some who pretend to know, aver that at least $100,000 changed hands before this nomination was effected. McClure and the Curtin men have been completely annihilated.

LUTZ IN A QUANDARY.

The crude and undigested philosophy of the radical demagogues upon the tariff question, blindly and slavishly adopted, of course, by the *Inquirer*, has gotten brother Lutz into a quandary. We noticed, in an article in our issue before the last, the fact that the *Inquirer* reprinted from the Baltimore *American*, some very sound and truthful remarks upon the fallacious and ruinous system of imposing duties on imports consisting of *raw materials*.—We argued from this fact that brother Lutz was about to become a convert to the Democratic doctrine on the tariff question. In reply, our neighbor, in a very irritable mood, declares that his party never favored tariff duties on the raw material. Brother Lutz is liable to correction.

We ask him, is not the article of *wool* a raw material? And have not the radical party imposed a heavy duty on imported wool? Is not coal raw material, out of which gas and oils, etc., are manufactured? And have not the radical party imposed a tariff duty on foreign coal? Is not lumber raw material? And have not the radical party laid a duty upon lumber imported from abroad? These questions cannot be answered in the negative. However much the *Inquirer* may be given to falsification of the record, it will not dare even to prevaricate upon this subject. Facts are facts, and brother Lutz will find them stubborn things in the bargain.

Now, then, as wool, coal and lumber are raw materials, and are all subjected to tariff duties, brother Lutz will acknowledge that he made a mistake when he said that his party never favored the imposition of such duties upon the raw material. Again, as he admits that *he* is opposed to a tariff upon the raw material, he is certainly in favor of *free trade* so far as the articles of wool, coal and lumber are concerned. Hail, regenerate Lutz! Welcome, illustrious convert to the doctrines of Adam Smith, Ricardo and Say! Hurrah for the *raw material*!

THE Washington Correspondents thrilled the "loil" heart on Monday morning with the dreadful announcement that the President elect actually dined on Saturday with a rebel General. His name is Wickham, and he came North to lobby for Sherman's bill to control by the national government the railroads radiating from Washington. After this we shall hear nothing more of Reverdy Johnson's treasonable act in shaking hands with Laird, the English ship-builder. Andrew Johnson pardons rebels, but Grant goes one step further. He invites them to dine with him. Is not this enough to fill the "loil" breast with direst forebodings? After the noble efforts of the radicals by disfranchisement laws to put rebels under the ban, their candidate seizes the earliest opportunity to ask the first one who comes to Washington home to dinner. It is too bad. If the Tenure of Office act be repealed, there is reason to fear that Grant will fill the offices with rebels. Is this the way to make treason odious?

ONCE MORE.—They are making preparations among the government lawyers at Washington for another trial of Surratt. It is a profitable job for them, and Surratt has not been tried for some time. It is supposed that he will be tried about ten times during Grant's administration.

THE Indians trouble us. As the colored troops fought so, match them against the red skins, and thus be rid of both. Butler could back the negroes, Hiram back his friends the aborigines, and we'd bet on the winning side!

ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

To some of our democratic friends it seems a long, long, weary time to wait until the return of common sense shall restore the democracy to office and power. There are men even in the democratic ranks who are frail enough to mix with their devotion to principle some thought of prospective loaves and fishes. To such we say, fear not. The time will come when you may, if you will, step from out the ranks of the shivering and disconsolate "outs" and enrol yourselves among the number of the comfortable and happy "ins."

Perchance, if you are well advanced in years, this greatly longed-for era may not come soon enough to enable you to make millionaires of your own and your wife's relations. If such be the case, you are "too old" to play at the game of politics. Our advice is that you had better quit it and turn your attention to matters of graver interest.

The younger men, however, should keep in good heart. Let their best energies be devoted to the service of the democratic cause, with the certain assurance that their unselfish labors in behalf of principle, will be rewarded in the end. It may be that the democratic party will not be able to give them the *quid proquo;* it may be that their advocacy of democratic measures and their support of democratic candidates, will not bring them offices and emolument within the pale of the democratic organization. But what matter? The opponents of democracy will be glad, in due time, to take them to their bosom and make them rulers in the anti-democratic Israel. Let only our younger men remain true to the democratic faith until they become old; let them only, when they arrive at the age of second childhood, be able to say, we have been "life long democrats," and if they don't get offices from the democracy they will be sure to get them from our opponents.

For the proof: U. S. Grant was a life-long democrat until 1868; Simon Cameron was a life-long democrat until 1854; J. K. Moorhead was a life-long democrat until 1858; John W. Geary was a life-long democrat (without an affix) until 1865; John Scott was a life-long democrat until 1862; John F. Hartranft was a life-long democrat until 1865; Benjamin Harris Brewster was a life long democrat until 1863; John Cessna was a life-long democrat until 1864, etc., etc. So, youngsters, work away in the cause of democracy until you get old. If you don't, meanwhile, get office in the democratic ranks, you can plead your dotage as an excuse for turning radical, and by the recommendation of your life-long democracy, you will at once be elevated to a place of honor and profit during life and be canonized as a political saint when you come to "shuffle off this mortal coil." Be ye of good cheer. All's well that ends well.

A PRETTY GAME.

A committee appointed under a resolution of Congress is "investigating" the alleged election frauds in New York, with the double purpose of making a little Buncombe for the radical party and drawing off the attention of the public from the complete failure of Congressional legislation on the subject of reconstruction and the finances.

This committee has been in session for some days in the city of New York. The other day it was discovered that a number of thieves and burglars were before the committee to swear away the good name of reputable citizens, when they were taken in charge by the sheriff. Of course the *Tribune* at once raised a howl over this treatment of its pet witnesses, and the cry went abroad that the democrats were trying to defeat the efforts of the committee.

The men who employed Sanford Conover and Lafayette C. Baker to swear away the lives and liberties of innocent people, are, of course, not slow in finding other witnesses of a similar character. The room in which the committee holds its sessions is now closely guarded so as to protect the cut-throats who are to testify before it from the clutches of the law. After a little while a report will be made, based upon the testimony of these perjured outlaws, to the effect that great frauds have been perpetrated by the democrats of New York, and the radical hypocrites who are the suborners of this perjury, will hold up their hands in affectation of the most pious horror at the awful unveiling of the flagitiousness of democratic outrages upon the ballot-box!

"When that I was a tiny little boy,
With hey-ho, the wind and the rain,
A foolish thing was but a toy,
For the rain it raineth every day.
But when I came to man's estate,
With hey-ho the wind and the rain,
'Gainst knave and fool men shut their gate,
For the rain it raineth every day."

GEN. McCLELLAN and Gen. Grant have been in private consultation, and there is a panic in the Radical camp in consequence. Articles of impeachment should be prepared at once—they may be needed soon after the 4th of March.

Hon. John Minor Botts died Friday last at his residence in Culpeper county, Virginia.

Row in Hayti. A British war vessel seized, and a rumor to the effect that the American Consul has been personally maltreated by the black republicans of that volcanic isle. But, then, why should not the negroes there meddle somewhat, seeing that the Congress at Washington, which embodies in its Radical membership all the worth, virtue, intelligence, decency, and goodness of our public life, tinkers away at everything rather than the pacification of the country and adjustment of the finances? Like to like, and what better can be expected anywhere from ignorance, license, and party hate.

It is stated that General Butler, in his forth-coming financial speech will recommend the withdrawal of all legal-tender notes and the substitution of certificates of indebtedness in the same amounts as legal-tenders, and provide that these certificates shall be receivable for all debts due the government, and for internal revenue taxes and for custom duties. This is intended to obviate any demand for the government to resume specie payment, and is intended to aid in dispensing with specie as a basis of currency.

So large a number of Congressmen are absent in different States attending to the election of United States Senators, that the work of the different committees has been seriously interfered with.

THE Radicals have raised the hue and cry against Delaware because she whips convicted criminals, but grown up school girls are whipped in public schools of Boston. Which is the worst.

MASSACHUSETTS is shamed, if not shocked, at the spread of fœticide in that state, and Doctor Storer and others have done good service in rousing the moral sense of the State to a too common crime which is fast confining the sole increase in population to the foreign-born and foreign-descended citizens of Massachusetts. Philadelphia is alarmed at the increase of infanticide in that city, the statistics of the year 1868 showing 94 cases of child-murder against 66 in 1867. Of these, the case of alleged infanticide by Hester Vaughan is the only one which attracted public attention, though the exhibition by the coroner now prompts the Philadelphia papers to urge some legislative action which will tend to lessen the slaughter of children by their mothers.

THE TELEGRAPH IN UTAH.—Brigham Young has telegraph wires leading to his office and connecting with every hamlet in Utah—a line 500 miles long. Every settlement of half a dozen houses has a telegraph office, with female Saint operators, and in charge of a bishop of the Mormon Church, and who can report at any time all that takes place to Young. From his private office in Salt Lake City, like the watchman in the fire telegraph, Brigham may give an order or ring an alarm from Idaho to New Mexico.

CAN'T DO IT.—Don Piatt, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writes that he lately had had a conversation with one of what are called the "carpet-bag" Representatives in Congress from a Southern State, and tried to convince him that it would be well, just for the appearance of the thing, to cast a vote now and then for the region he claimed to represent. But no; he found his friend had an intense contempt for one-half of his "constituents," and a deadly hatred for the other half.

During the recess of Congress the clerks and employees of that body have been engaged in marking and sending off over the country political documents of the Rump persuasion. There is at this moment a deficiency of $10,000 in the appropriation of that branch of the public service. But the Rump must have their political documents distributed, and the people must pay for it.

A postmaster in Ohio, and his two sons, all bright lights of the "God-and morality party," have been detected in robbing letters of money. There has been more mail robbing in the last eight years than in the fifty years before the election of Lincoln.

Through Stanton, Hon. John A. Bingham received a fee of $5,000 of the peoples' money for his successful efforts to bury Mrs. Surratt. If Bingham could get Stanton and himself hanged for that sum, he would be a benefit to his race.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY.—This admirable parlor magazine receives large additions to its list of subscribers, with every returning holiday season, because of its popularity as a Christmas and New Year's gift, and it undoubtedly deserves them, for it is always welcome and seasonable. No better investment can have been made for the New Year than a subscription of the small sum required to secure its monthly visits. To housekeepers, mothers of families, and all those who wish to know how to do woman's work, it will prove a treasury of wealth and knowledge. $3 Yearly. Published at 838 Broadway, New York.

THE COAL SALE IN NEW YORK.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sold, in New York, on Wednesday, 75,000 tons of coal at auction. The coal sold much lower than it did when the weather was more favorable for mining and bringing it to market. Ten thousand tons of lump coal were sold. The first lot brought $4 75, but prices rapidly declined, and it fell to $4 37½. Twelve thousand tons of steamboat coal brought at the start, $4 80, and sold afterwards as low as $4 57½. Grate sold at from $4 80 to $4 65; egg, $4 82½ to $4 62½; stove, $6 80 to $6 50; chestnut, $4 67½ to $4 60.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Both houses of Congress reassembled yesterday and proceeded to the transaction of business. In the Senate a number of petitions were presented, among them several for the removal of political disabilities of citizens of Virginia, Georgia and other Southern States. A resolution requesting the President to send to the Senate a copy of his recent amnesty proclamation, and asking by what authority it was issued, having been offered, led to a spirited debate. It was finally adopted.

In the House the consular and diplomatic bill was reported. Several other bills were introduced and referred. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the President's message of 1867, which was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from several hundred citizens of Missouri asking for female suffrage. After transacting some unimportant business, the bill providing for the building of railroads from Washington to New York, Pittsburg and Cincinnati was taken up. Mr. Sherman then addressed the Senate at much length in favor of the bill.

In the House the naval appropriation bill was reported, and a bill passed removing the political disabilities of J. G. Stokes, of Alabama. The pension appropriation bill was taken up, and, after a long speech by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, it was passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the Senate, yesterday, after the introduction of bills and their reference to committees, a discussion ensued on the bill to prevent the holding of two offices at once, or the holding of a civil office by one in military commission. The bill was laid over at the expiration of the morning hour. The judiciary committee reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill in relation to the claims of Southern loyal citizens.

In the House, after considerable debate, the bill relating to the medical staff of the navy was laid upon the table—yeas 94, nays 53. The Military Academy appropriation bill was reported. No other business of general interest was transacted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

The Senate, yesterday, passed a bill amending the national currency act, so as to provide for the more certain punishment of fraudulent officers of national banks. Several bills were introduced and referred, among them one to regulate prices and encourage the production of cotton. After transacting some other business the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House passed a bill exempting from internal revenue tax all naval machinery manufactured for the government, and also a bill removing the political disabilities of Messrs Peck and Philips, two officers of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The Military Academy appropriation bill was likewise passed. The House also adjourned over until Monday.

INDIAN WARFARE.—To kill one Indian with our army it is said costs several hundred thousand dollars, but heretofore there have been no winter campaigns against the hostile savages, and General Sheridan's innovation in this particular may give us captives in place of dead men, at possibly cheaper rates.

General Sheridan has in his hands at this moment the two ablest and most daring Indian leaders south of the Platte, "Santana" and "Little Wolf," the Kiowa and Arapahoe chiefs. The first-named began the war in 1863-'4; the present war is but a continuation or prolongation of that. "Black Kettle," whose camp was surprised, and who with most of his band was slain, had hitherto always been considered a friend of the whites. For years he was not allowed to camp with the 'Dog soldiers"—the remaining Cheyenne bands, who under Roman Nose were always hostile. This chief has fortunately been killed. Some time since, another scourge of the plains, a half-bred son of Colonel Bent, the Indian trader, was also killed in a fight near Fort Harper.

The ablest leaders of the hostile Indians are either killed or prisoners, and it is said that the tribes are ready to surrender, but fear summary treatment. Opinions differ widely among the best-informed men from the frontier concerning the attack on Black Kettle's camp. Many whose knowledge of the Indian situation cannot be controverted doubt the hostility of Black Kettle, and declare such a surprise attack as that made by Custar, without giving time to withdraw the women or children, or opportunity for obtaining the prisoners there were in the camp, to be perfectly indefensible. These persons are so old-fashioned in their notions of warfare as to believe that a camp of wandering Indians were entitled to as much consideration as a beleagered city about to be bombarded by a hostile foe. General Sheridan's dispatches are on the whole encouraging, and look to a speedy surrender of hostile tribes.

Miss Judith Russel, of New Bedford, writes: I have been afflicted with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. While visiting some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glass full after each meal. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of Plantation Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Italy is said to be perfectly tranquil.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Sheriff, in attempting to serve a writ of ejectment in Princess Annie county, Virginia, on Wednesday last, was forcibly resisted by an armed body of negroes. A force of twenty men was sent to his assistance from Norfolk, and in an encounter between the negroes and military, a sergeant was mortally wounded and three negroes were killed. Application has been made for reinforcements. The negroes in the surrounding country are arming, and threaten an open attack.

The Rev. Dr. Robinson is a colored gentleman who has just been convicted, in Cincinnati, of cheating a colored female out of $169, and thereupon been sentenced to pay $5 fine and go to jail for thirty days. This will give the eminent divine $164 net when he gets out.

A man in Indiana named Dean having married one Mattie Nading, got a divorce from her, in pursuance of the custom of the country, and married her youngest sister. Thereupon Mattie shot him, also according to the custom of the country, but with absurd obstinacy he failed to die.

An official report of affairs in Arkansas has been received at General Grant's headquarters from General Horace Porter, of his staff. With an evident attempt to do so, it does not put the "loyal" militia in a very good light.

Two Indian villages have been destroyed by United States troops in Arizona, eleven Indians killed and twenty captured, with a large quantity of supplies.

Trains on the Central Pacific Railroad are running on schedule time to Carlin, in the northeast corner of Nevada, six hundred miles from San Francisco.

General Rosseau died at New Orleans, Thursday night. He was very calm and took leave of his friends and staff before his death.

Eight persons died from the falling of the school house floor at Rochester, New York, Wednesday night. Nearly fifty were injured, but most of them are out of danger.

A number of Indian Curiosties have been discovered in a cave at Rock Island, Illinois.

Two men were killed by an accident in the Boston Rolling Mill, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, last Thursday.

The Ogeechee (Ga.) troubles are about ended. Sixty-seven prisoners have been brought into Savannah.

W. W. Woolly, the murderer of H. Hartshorn, was hanged in Monmouth Jail, N. J., on Thursday last.

Hon. Heister Clymer declines to be the Democratic candidate for the Governor of Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

The late Captain General of Cuba has sailed for Spain. A proclamation from Captain General Dulce, defining his policy, is awaited with much anxiety by Spaniards and Cubans. Various reports with reference to the revolution are in circulation at Havana. The news from rebel sources is flatly contradicted by official despatches. Important concessions have been made to the press.

The war news from Paraguay is meagre and unimportant. General McMahon, United States Minister, is said to have had a satisfactory interview with President Lopez, and full atonement for the recent outrages to the American flag is guaranteed.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered at Barcelona. Several arrests have been made. The peasants in Andalusia, pressed by privation, are pillaging rich landlords.

A shock of earthquake in the neighborhood of Tabrez, a Persian city of 60,000 inhabitants, on Sunday last is reported. No serious damage or loss of life is reported.

The Paris *Patrie* says there is great sympathy in France with the objects of the Chinese Embassy, and that Burlingame is sure of success.

The recent reports relative to the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, are confirmed. He has been unable to reach the sea coast owing to the war between the native tribes.

Russia urges the meeting of the conference on the Eastern question, now that Crete is quiet, with a view to prevent the expulsion of Greeks from Ottoman Territory.

Greece will introduce the claims of Cretans into the conference, and demand that they be allowed to select their rulers.

Four insurgents at Malaga who fired upon a party of refugees under the American flag were arrested by the Spanish authorities and punished.

Formidable Republican demonstrations have taken place at Seville and Jerez de la Frontera, Spain.

For many years, the Piano-Forte has held unquestioned monopoly; but a growing taste for those orchestral effects in playing which the Piano cannot render, has turned attention to the Organ. Cheapness, portableness, and convenience of manipulation, are also advantages in the American Organs, as made by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith of Boston, which eminently recommend them for home school or chapel use. A day or two since we visited the new and extensive manufactory of the above-named instruments on Boston Neck, and were surprised at the vast amount of labor in operation, and the completeness of the appliances in use from the heavy machinery which cuts the stock, to the delicate apparatus which fashions the key work and action. Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith are regarded as the best reed Organ manufacturers in the world, and although able to turn out a hundred instruments a week, they have found difficulty in filling orders, which come from all parts of the country. None who hear these popular instrument, with their round, sonorous, sympathetic and expressive tones, are surprised at the favor with which they are regarded by leading musicians.—*Portland Transcript.*

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Corrected every week.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

FLOUR.—The quotations are—	
Northwest superfine,	$5.00@5.50
Northwest extra,	6.00@6.25
Northwest extra family,	7.25@8.25
Penna. and West'n sup.,	6.00@7.00
Penna. and West'n extra,	7.00@8.00
Penna. and West'n family,	8.50@10.50
Penna. and West'n fancy,	9.00@10.50
Rye flour,	7.00@8.00
GRAIN.—We quote—	
Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	$1.45@2.00
Southern "	
California, "	
White, "	2.20@2.40
Rye, "	0.00@1.50
Corn, for yel., "	0.90@0.91
Oats, "	@68c
PROVISIONS.—We quote—	
Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$28.50@29.00
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	20@21c
Salt Shoulders, "	12c
Prime Lard, "	17c
SEEDS.—We quote	
Cloverseed, per bus., at	$8.25@8.37
Timothy, "	2.85@2.85
Flaxseed, "	2.50@2.60

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLOTHING

LOWER THAN FOR TEN YEARS.

OVERCOATS.—Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver reduced to.....$18.00
Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at..$25.00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8.00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city, selling off very low.

PANTALOONS, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to $3.00

VESTS.—Fine, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to $2.00

BUSINESS COATS, in great variety, at prices equally low.

BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed.

Our whole stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing to be sold out at a great Reduction of Prices, which are in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

CALL AND EXAMINE our goods after having examined those of the "sacrificing" houses before purchasing. A FAIR TEST IS ALL WE ASK.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oct16y1

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., and professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical College of Pennsylvania. 12 years experience,* (formerly of Leyden, Holland). No. 805 Arch Street Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. july3,'68y1

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage,—a Guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. aug28'68y1

Notices, &c.

ALL persons knowing themselves Indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle at once either by note or cash. A word to the wise is sufficient.
jan'y 8th w4 J. M. SHOEMAKER.

NOTICE.—WANTED at the Bedford Foundry, OLD CASTINGS of every description, for which the highest price will be paid.
dec25w6 SHIRES & JORDAN.

ASSESSORS, TAKE NOTICE!—The Assessors of the several districts of Bedford county are requested to meet at the Commissioners' Office, on Tuesday, January 26th, to receive the books, instructions, &c., to make the assessment for 1869. A full attendance is desired
By order of the Board.
jan8w3 JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

NOTICE!—The undersigned administrator of the estate of William Bonnell late of Londonderry township, Bedford county, dec'd., will apply to the next Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford, on the 8th day of February, 1869, for a discharge from his said office.
jan8w2* JACOB TROUTMAN.

A STRAY BULL.—Came Trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Liberty township, Bedford co., Pa., one mile below Riddlesburg, on or about the 15th of December, 1868, a small dark red muley bull, with some white spots. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
jan8w3* ALEXANDER McDONALD.

ESTATE OF JOHN REILEY, DEC'D.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jno. Reiley, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN REILEY,
JOSEPH H. MULLEN,
jan8w6 Adm'rs.

BLACKSMITH SHOP for RENT.—The Blacksmith Shop at Lyons' Tan Yard, in Bedford tp., is offered for rent on reasonable terms. There is no other shop within four miles. For further information, inquire of
T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
jan8m2 Bedford, Pa.

ESTATE OF JOHN BARLEY, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Barley, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford County, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL BARLEY,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Barley, dec'd. dec18w6

SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF MIDDLE WOODBURY TOWNSHIP FOR THE YEAR 1864.—The Auditors of Middle Woodbury township met at the hotel of Hon. William G. Eicholtz, in Woodbury, on the 12th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to audit the bounty account of Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, supervisors and collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, with the following result, viz:

Ephraim Longenecker	Cr.	Dr.
To whole amount of his share of tax and duplicate		$3381 98
By amount of uncollected tax	$796 85	
By amount paid over to Treasurer for bounties	2006 97	
By amount of escape list	200 10	
By amount of per centage at 2½ per cent	84 55	3088 47
		$293 51
In't. from 24 Dec. 1864 to 12 Dec. 1868		69 85
Bal. due by Longenecker		$363 36

Jacob S. Bassler	Cr.	Dr.
To whole amount of his tax on duplicate		$5237 78
By amount of uncollectable tax	$2239 68	
By amount paid over to Treasurer for bounties	1950 40	
By amount of escape list	162 40	
By amount of percentage at 2½ per cent	129 95	4482 43
		$755 35
In't. from 24 Dec. 1864 to 12 Dec. 1868		179 77
Bal. due by Bassler		$935 12
Bal. due by Longenecker		363 36
Whole amount due township		$1298 48

The undersigned auditors having thoroughly examined and audited the bounty accounts of the said Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, supervisors and collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, certify that the above is a correct and true statement of the same.
Attest:
J. R. DURBORROW, Clerk.
JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
Auditors
dec18w4

ALL THE WORLD and the rest of mankind are respectfully informed that I have at the Warehouse, at Bloody Run Station, Fresh Ground Plaster, and Stone Plaster; also, Liverpool and American Salt.
dec18m3 JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR

Sales.

GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.—The mill has two pair of French Burrs, and two pair of Chopping Stones, is in excellent repair, and capable of doing a very large business, a never failing water power, is in a good settlement, and no mill nigher than five miles. For farther particulars inquire of
dec11tf PUBS GAZETTE.

A BARGAIN!—A Farm of 125 acres one mile northeast of Bedford, with 80 acres cleared, balance in good timber, 20 acres recently limed, 25 acres of fine clover sod, two never-failing springs and an abundance of other running water, a good fruit orchard, new barn, log house and outbuildings, well adapted to grazing or grain growing, will be sold at a bargain Enquire of JOHN S. SPROAT,
or J. W. DICKERSON,
nov13m3 Bedford, Pa.

100 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!—I offer for sale a tract of timber land, containing 100 acres, more or less, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Hoenstine's heirs, Kauffman, Reighard, Holderbaum, and others. The land is well timbered with pine, white oak, chestnut oak, &c., of the best quality. There are three saw mills from within one-half to one and a half miles of the land, and the timber is easily gotten to the mills. One-half the land can be farmed when cleared. This is a desirable property. Persons wishing to purchase can address
S. G. STATLER,
dec18m3 Schellsburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, will offer for sale, at public outcry, on Friday, the 22d day of January, A. D., 1869, upon the premises—All that certain tract of Timber Land, adjoining lands of Benjamin Longenecker, George Croft, Martha K. Duncan's heirs, David Stonerook and others, containing 51 acres and 145 perches, nett measure, known as the Castner or McFarland tract. This property is eligibly located about one mile from Woodberry and is well covered with chestnut oak and other timber, and will be sold in lots or altogether to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase should examine the premises before sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A M., of said day, when due attention will be given and terms made known by
C. L. HOFFMAN,
J. L. HOFFMAN,
dec18w4 Administrators.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned offers for sale or money rent, his mill property, situated near Hamilton Station, on the Bedford Railroad. The mill is in good repair has a never failing water power, with no ice to cut and the land belonging to the property (about 37½ acres) is well improved, having all necessary out-buildings erected thereon, with two good meadows. The property lies near one of the best markets in the State, and will be rented for not less than 2 nor more than 3 years. My only reason for making this offer is ill health. For further information, address
H. F. ROHM,
jan8ts Bloody Run, Pa.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF A FARM!—The undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of John J. Dibert, dec'd., by virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will sell at public sale, on the premises, ON TUESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF FEBRUARY, next, the real estate of which John J. Dibert died seized, consisting of a farm of 95 acres, situate in West Providence township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of —— O'Neal, David Calhoun, Simon Karn, and others, about 70 acres under cultivation, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, double log barn, and other outbuildings, with an orchard and an abundance of cherry trees thereon, watered with running water. This is a very DESIRABLE FARM in a pleasant and fast improving neighborhood. Terms, one-third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest. Sale will be opened at 12 m.
jan8w4 JNO. P. REED, Guardian.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, residing in the borough of Rainsburg, will offer at public outcry in said borough, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of JANUARY, 1869, the following real estate: A tract of land, containing about three acres, having thereon erected a new two-story frame dwelling house 26 x 26 with an excellent cellar, also a large, two-story frame Tan House entirely new, having attached thereto 21 vats; also Bates, Limes, Pool, &c., &c., all arranged on the latest and most approved plan, with very superior water power, sufficient to run the whole machinery by water if necessary. Everything connected with the yard is in fine working order with sufficient facilities to tan from 1000 to 1500 hides a year. Also a good Saddler Shop adjoining the yard. There is also on the premises a fine selection of choice Fruit, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries and Grapes. The above property is situated in one of the finest Bark regions in the county, and is very convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, Stores, Post offices, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on day, when terms will be made known by
jan8w3 J. A SUMP

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

No. 1 contains 81 acres in East Providence tp., well timbered, ¼ mile from the Pike at Rays Hill.

No. 2. 200 acres, 75 acres cultivated, balance well timbered, good mill site, 6 miles south of Bloody Run.

No. 3. 112 acres, 80 acres in good state of cultivation, good buildings, 3 miles south of Bloody Run.

No. 4. 134 acres, 80 acres cleared, 2 miles from Bloody Run.

No. 5. 123 acres, 50 acres cleared, balance well timbered, underlaid with Iron Ore, 4 miles south of Saxton.

No. 6. House and lot on Main street, Bloody Run, in a good business part of the town.

No. 7. 2 lots on Spring street, Bloody Run, near Rail Road Station.

All of the above are valuable properties and will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be traded for good property here or in the west, by
EDWARD F. KERR,
nov27m3 Bedford, Penn'a.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

2 tracts, of 160 acres each, within three miles of a depot on the Union Pacific Railroad, back of Omaha.

1 tract of bottom land, timbered and praire, two miles from Omaha city.

One-third of 7,000 acres in Fulton county, Pa., including valuable ore, mineral and timber lands, near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

Also—320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.

ALSO—Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the borough of Bedford, with limestone rock for kiln or quarry, on the upper end of each.

ALSO
80 acres in Franklin Co., Iowa.

ALSO.
5 lots of ground, in Bedford, 60 by 240 ft., formerly part of the Lyons' estate.

ALSO—The Amos Farm of 109 acres, adjoining Bedford.

ALSO—A Farm of 107 acres in Harrison town'p.
O. E. SHANNON,
jun21,'67y1 Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 160 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rentual Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water upon it. The city of Urbana contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Champaign the greatest wheat growing county in Illinois.

ALSO—*One-fourth of a tract of land*, situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, containing about 45 acres, with all the coal veins of Broad Top running through it.

ALSO—*Three Lots in the town of Coalmont*, Huntingdon county.
Jan 26, '66—tf F. C. REAMER

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC BOOT POLISH

MAKES A LASTING SHINE

Those who black their boots on Saturday night with ordinary blacking, don't have much shine on Sunday as the polish fades off, but the shine of DOBBINS' BLACKING Lasts Saturday Night and all day Sunday.

It beats any other blacking made.

Manufactured only by J. B. Dobbins, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth Street and Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by H. F. IRVINE, the Regulator,
nov27m3 Bedford, Pa.

Agents Wanted to Take Orders for Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington, BY HIS ADOPTED SON,
GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS,
With Illustrated and Explanatory notes by BENSON J. LOSSING.

A book for all sections and all parties, containing the minute details of Washington's Private Life, as well as his public career, (which general history does not reveal.) This book is written by a member of Washington's own family—one who lived with him from infancy, and must prove peculiarly acceptable to the American Public.

The great demand for this work, its ready sale, and an increased commission makes it the best book for Agents ever published.

The most liberal terms to agents, and exclusive sale in the territory assigned.

Send for descriptive circular and terms to agents.
Address, WILLIAM FLINT,
No. 26 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Bedford Gazette.

Home and Around.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R.R.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TIME TABLE.—On and after Sept. 16th, passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.10 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 4.21 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 9.05 a. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas at 12.18 a. m.

Accommodation Train leaves Saxton 7.30 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 9.20 a.m.; leaves Huntingdon at 4.35 p. m., and arrives at Saxton at 6.27 p. m.

On hand—a fresh supply of snow.

In a muddle—the new alms house.

Talked of—occasionally—a railroad to Bedford.

Noisy—some of our "boys" on the street at night.

Hard to get hold of and not hard when gotten—money.

If money is the root of all evil, editors are the most virtuous of men.

Getting easier—money matters in the east. Hope it may soon reach this section.

David Patterson, Esq., a highly respectable citizen of Bedford tp., died last week.

It is almost next to impossible to get coal shipped over this end of the Broad Top road. Who's to blame?

A neighboring editor lands a near relative of his who "once upon a time" served as a county officer. It's all in the family.

Simon says, "wiggle waggle," and the members of the Legislature wiggle waggle for John Scott for U. S. Senator. Simon and the Central are a power in this state.

There are several schools in this county in which the co-education of the races is going on. Truly, we are "progressing" according to the Radical idea.

A lot of "manhoods" of this place were determined to get up a razor row the other night. Too much benzine was the cause.

It is not correct, as is generally supposed, that publishers of newspapers can live without being paid for their labor. Neither do they all steal for a living. We hope our friends in arrears will take the hint.

To be properly fitted with boots and shoes, of the best makes, the place to get them is at the Regulator's, No. 2, Anderson's Row; also the largest assortment of queensware, glassware, groceries, notions, &c., always on hand to select from.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon on the evening of the 17th of January, which will be visible in the United States. It will begin at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes, and end at 9 o'clock and 45 minutes.

An exchange says: Our jail is full, and guards are on duty at night either to prevent the inmates from escaping, or to prevent others from trying to get in." That must be a healthy place to live in.

For good, cheap and a select assortment of ready-made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, etc., go to R. W. Berkstresser's clothing emporium, one door west of the Washington Hotel.

PILFERING POULTRY.—Thomas Bates, a descendant of Ham, not having the fear of the Commandments before his eyes, visited a neighbor's hen roost with intent felonious. He has a weakness for good conditioned poultry, and, espying two plump ones, which his eyes coveted and his stomach craved, he converted them to his sole use and benefit. This being contrary to the act of assembly in such case made and provided, a constable visited Thomas and asked him to appear before a magistrate. Thomas, being a little chicken-hearted, and expecting new honors, kindly consented. The Justice, with due deference to Thomas' ingenuity, insisted that higher honors awaited him, to reap which Thomas gave his bond to appear before the Honorable Court at the next term.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—David Imler, Levi Imler, Ephraim Imler and Henry Imler, four young men residing in Bedford tp., were conceived of an idea that it was their religious duty, as good citizens, to throw stones at the domicil of their neighbor, Jacob Fritz, and accordingly they set themselves heartily to work at the aforesaid business on the night of the 30th ult.—Fritz protested against such conduct, and in due time, Constable Fetter brought these stone throwing youths before Justice Nicodemus, who upon hearing the case, dismissed Ephraim and Henry, and held David and Levi in $300 each to answer at the next term of court. Throwing stones at an inoffensive old man may be good pastime in some localities, but the law and order-loving citizens of Bedford township will not permit the perpetrators of such outrages to go unwhipt of justice.

THE NEW FURNACE.—The work at the new furnace at Riddlesburg is progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather we have had. Mr. Worden, the Superintendent, is a gentleman of great energy and perseverance, and proves himself to be the "right man in the right place."

DEATH OF DAVID POINTS, ESQ.—We forgot to notice the sudden death of this estimable citizen of Bedford tp., last week. Mr. Points was an honest, upright citizen, and his loss will be felt by the community in which he lived. He was an acting Justice of the Peace at the time of his death.

IN OFFICE.—The County Auditors were in session last week and attended to their yearly duties. M. A. Hunter, Esq., the new member of the board, was present. Mr. Hunter is a shrewd business man, and makes a splendid officer.

A SHAW AND CLARK $25 Sewing Machine (in good order) for sale. Enquire at this office. jul3tf.

FILLING THE JURY WHEEL.—Last week the Jury Commissioners met to fill the jury wheel for the year 1869. The Act of 1867 makes it the duty of the "jury commissioners, president judge, or additional law judge, of the respective district, or a majority of them, to meet at the seat of justice of the respective counties, and thereupon proceed with due diligence, to select alternately, from the whole qualified electors," such number as may be designated by the court, of "sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors" during the year. Isaac Kensinger, one of the commissioners being absent, Judge King and William Kirk, the other commisioner, proceeded to fill the wheel. Five hundred and two names were placed in the wheel.—These were apportioned among the several districts of the county, according to the number of electors at the late election. Thus, Colerain with four times the number of electors that Schellsburg has, would get four times the number of jurors, or 20 to 5. In drawing the jurors the commissioners are assisted by the sheriff. The first twenty four names drawn are Grand Jurors, one of whom is selected by the jury commissioners to act as foreman. Then thirty eight are drawn as Petit Jurors. Persons who prefer serving as Grand Jurors will thus see that the commissioners and sheriff cannot control the matter, but that it is all a thing of chance as to who comes out first.

JURORS FOR FEBRUARY TERM—*Grand Jurors.*—Lewis A May, *Foreman*, George Tewell, W W Furgeson, George Diehl, Benjamin Kegg, George Roades, Martin Dicken, Stephen Weimer, David Black, Lewis M Piper, Jesse Conner, Thomas Rose, George F May, George S Potter, John Homan, Elza M'Elfish, Adam Ickes, Jr., Joshua Browning, Henry Guyer, John D. Nycum, Uriah Blackburn, John Reininger, Jonathan Bowser, E F Garlinger.

Petit Jurors.—John Nunemaker, Edwin Hartley, David Wolf, Stephen Wonders, William R King, Joseph Dull, Henry Hemming, Henry Whitaker, Jacob Walter, Cornelius Whetstone, A C James, William Kiser, H Clay Lashley, Abraham Reighard, Asa Howsare, David Evans Samuel Nicodemus, John S Hetrick, William Weverling, Thomas Mullinix, Francis M Bixler, William W Cuppett, John McDaniel, Lewis H Lashley, Martin L Hetrick, Moses Crisman, William Fyan, Simon Brumbaugh, Josiah Diehl, David S Kensinger, George Nycum, John K Teeter, Anthony Blackburn, Sr., W W Lamburn, Thomas H Lyons, A J Snively, Amos Robinett, Adam Zembower.

Jurors for Adjourned Court, 22d February.—B F Edwards, Samuel Fyock, Reuben Stone, B F Brunner, David Zimmers, S H Little, Henry Smith, Bostian Kegg, Josiah Shoemaker, Andrew Snoberger, John Wade, John Burger, Daniel M. Ott, Daniel Replogle, Jr., Jacob Croyle, Henry Clapper, A B Carver, Thomas White, John Conner, William Donahoe, Jonas Hyssong, Jacob Barnhart, Andrew E. Dibert, Martin V. Seth, Henry Hoover, Samuel Whip, Charles Stuckey, Aaron W Reed, John E Miller Daniel Fletcher, Isaac Eversole, Ephraim Koons, John Stiffler, Jabez Hixon, Philip Messersmith, John D Lucas, John J Powell, Thomas Johnson.

PRISONERS PARDONED.—Among the list of pardons, accompanying the Governor's message, we find the following cases from this county. The reasons assigned by the Governor were no doubt set forth in the petition to "His Excellency," and upon these the pardon was granted:

James Key, Bedford county, Feb. 16, 1667. "*Assault and Battery.*" Three years and one month in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned March 29, upon recommendations from Hon. John Cassna, S. L. Russell, J. Mower, Thomas Hughes, F. Benedict, M. A. Points, John Harris, and many others, who aver that the testimony did not justify the conviction; the prisoner had previously sustained a good character; and having suffered an imprisonment of more than a year the ends of justice had been achieved.

Isaac Shafer, Bedford county, Sept. 5, 1867. "*Larceny.*" Five years in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned Feb, 27. Recommended by the president judge and district attorney, Hon. John Cessna, E. F. Kerr, A. D. Koontz, S. M. Barclay, A. S. Russell, O. E. Shannon, and many more. Reasons: Shafer was seventy five years old, and in declining health; a monomaniac on the subject of horse stealing and promised, if released, to expose an extensive gang of horse thieves, and make other important disclosures.

The promise to "expose and make other important disclosures" has never been carried out. Why this has not been done we are unable to say.

A SCHOOL MONTH.—The Pennsylvania *School Journal* gives the following as the law fixing a school month:

"That twenty-two days shall be held to be a school month, and that two Saturdays in each month, as the proper board shall designate, which two Saturdays shall be held to be a part of the school month, may at the discretion, and by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the Board of Directors, or Controllers, be appropriated to institutes for the improvement of the teachers of the said district: *Provided*, That in districts in which the schools are, or shall be, kept open, and in operation, the maximum term now allowed by law, and the teachers employed by the year, the foregoing clause as to the number of days in the school shall not apply any further than that the reports and statistics of the school shall be kept in accordance therewith, and that District Institutes may be held as thereby directed; all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith, be and are hereby repealed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT INCREASE.—The statement of the public debt on January 1st, just issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, compared with the previous statement, rendered December 1, shows an increase for the month of December last of 1,665,357. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, is given at $2,540,707,201. The cash in the treasury stood: coin, $98,763,368; currency $13,063,092. Total cash on hand, $111,826,461.

The latest ring is the ring of the Mexican dollar. Juarez and his Congress are not sitting with closed doors, and Rosecrans in the midst of them for nothing. Our peace man is going into real estate, but considering the low state of the finances and what hard work Russia had to shame the Alaska money out of us, and how Denmark hasn't been able these three years past to get within gun-shot of the seven millions and a half promised for St. Thomas, it would be as well to intermit this business till we have our accounts all straight and can pay for our fancy stock cash down.

$1200 AND ALL EXPENSES PAID!—See Advertisement of AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, in our advertising columns. nov6yl

MARRIED.

BERKHEIMER—SILL—On the 31st ult., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, at the Reformed Parsonage, Mr. A. C Berkheimer and Miss Mary A. D. Sill, both of St. Clair, Bedford co., Pa.

WEYANDT—AKE—On the 17th of December, by W. B Lambright, Esq., Mr. Alexander Weyant and Miss Louisa Ake, both of Bedford county, Pa.

FEATHER—MILLER—On January 10, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Peter, Mr. Moses Feather to Miss Ettie Miller, both of St. Clair township.

DIED.

PATTERSON—In Bedford tp., this county, Jan. 7, 1869, after a somewhat protracted illness, David Patterson, Esq., aged 73 years, 4 months and 24 days. For 30 years he had been a member of the Presbyterian Church, of this place, which he liberally supported, and regularly attended, when health permitted. He was kind to the poor, a good neighbor, a worthy citizen, and an humble christian. A son and three daughters, all married, survive to mourn his departure.

LYONS—After a protracted illness, borne with the most saintly patience, Mrs. Mary C. Lyons, *nee* O'Hara, consort of the late Nicholas Lyons, merchant of this place, departed this life on the morning of the 3rd of January, 1869, at her residence in Bedford, in her 63th year. The deceased was born and raised in Pittsburgh, but spent all her married life in Bedford. She was a member of the distinguished O'Hara family, so connected with the beginnings, growth and prosperity of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Lyons was a christian lady in the most exalted sense. Her appearance and general manner were truly dignified—and indicated a noble and lofty soul; but her moral virtues were her brightest ornaments. Whilst she charmed, by her grace, people of the world, the pions found in her unostentatious virtues, matter of edification and example. She was profoundly religious—devout without affectation. She was respected and loved by all her neighbors. She was kind and merciful to the poor, the widow and the orphan. No one was more beloved by the members of her household—her domestics—and such was her charity that she had always on hands some poor friendless one to maintain in her house, for whom she well provided, both temporally and spiritually. She is gone to receive her exceeding great reward from Him who acknowledges as done to Himself whatever His charitable disciples do for their needy follow-creatures.

"Then the just will answer Him; when did we see Thee a stranger and take thee in? or naked and did cover Thee? or when did we see Thee sick? And the King will answer; as long as you did it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it to Me." Matt. xxv. 37v. It is from the recollection of these high christian virtues and from her pious and happy death, she having received most seasonably and fervently all the rites and sacraments of the Church, that her bereaved children and numerous sorrowing friends draw those sources of hope and consolation which must dry up their tears and make them feel a well grounded assurance that God hath only taken back his own, lent to us on earth, for a time, and that her abode this day is in Zion and that the beautiful prayer of the Church, at her obsequies, will be heard in her regard. "May the martyrs receive thee at thy coming and bring thee to the Holy city of Jerusalem .... and mayest thou have eternal rest with the once poor Lazarus." R. I. P.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE! The Books of the Regulator are now ready for settlement. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and square their accounts of last year by cash or note. H. F. IRVINE. jan15w4

TAVERN LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have made application for Tavern and Restaurant license, at Feb. Sessions, 1869:

O'Donnell & Manly, Bridgeport, Lond'y tp.,	Tav.
John Reighart, Union township,	"
Lewis A. May, Rainsburg,	"
Daniel Ritchey, West Prov. Twp.,	Restaurant.
John Harris, Bedford borough,	"
Adam B. Carn, Bedford borough,	"
Henry Rose, Centreville, Cumb. Valley tp.,	Tav.
Wm. G. Eicholtz, Woodberry borough,	"
Isaac Mengel, Bedford borough,	"
Jno. B. Anick, St. Clairsville borough,	"
Wm. Crisman, Napier twp.,	"
Aaron Grove, St. Clairsville borough,	Restaurant.
Isaac F. Grove,	do do

jan15w4 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:—At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day (SEAL) of November, A. D., 1868, before the Judges of the said court, on motion of John Cessna, Esq., the court grant an alias rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland valley township, dec'd, to wit: George Brant, residing in Alleghany county, Md., Jacob Brant, whose alience is Wm. Blair, John Brant, now dead, leaving issue, whose names and residences are unknown, Andrew Jackson Brant, residing in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, Catharine, inter-married with George Leasure, residing in Cumberland, Alleghany county, Md., and Rebecca Brant, now deceased, leaving no issue, to be and appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 8th day, of February, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Henry Brant, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court, and to the Sheriff of said county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

Intestimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the day and year aforesaid.

Attest, O. E. SHANNON,
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sh'ff. Clerk.
jan15w4

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP, and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 2d Monday of Feb., (being the 8th day,)* 1869, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 15th day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1869.

ROBERT STECKMAN,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Bedford, jan. 15, 1869. w4

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of Feb., next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The final account of John W. Sams, Esq., Trustee for the sale Real Estate of Valentine Wertz, late of Broad Top tp., dec'd

The account of Jacob Snook, administrator of the estate of Emanuel Snook, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Wesley M. Akers, administrator of the estate of Nathan Layton, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

The account of John B. Amos and Samuel B. Amos, administrators with the Will annexed, of John Amos, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

The account of David L. Kengy, administrator of the estate of I. F. Hoover, late of Middle Woodbury township, dec'd.

The account of Wm. H. Dasher and John B. Fluck, Esq., administrators of the estate of John Dasher, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

The final account of George H. Sleek, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of Henry Rose, executor of the last Will, &c., of Arthur Rose, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

The account of Wm. W Cuppet, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Isaac Cuppet, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of John W. Knox, administrator of the Estate of Thomas Knox, late of Bedford twp., dec'd.

The account of John Reininger and Jacob Dull, Executors of the last Will, &c., of Jacob Dull, late of Napier township, dec'd.

O. E SHANNON, Reg'r.
jan15w1

New Advertisements.

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for trial, at Feb. Term, 1869, 8th day.

Josiah Holsinger	vs	Mary J. Holsinger,
Isaac L Snider	vs	S Kochendarfer & wife,
Sophia Hook et al	vs	Thomas Growden et al,
A C Vaughan, End., &c.	vs	Russell M Trent et al,
Henry Bridenthal et al	vs	Richard Haslett
Isaac L Fickes	vs	Geo T McCormick et al,
B W Garretson	vs	Philip Little et al
Same	vs	O E Shannon,
A B Cramer & Co	vs	Same,
Ann C Danaker's Ex'rs	vs	Christ A Danaker.

Certified Jan'y 9, 1869. O. E. SHANNON,
jan15w4 Prothonotary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the company, No. 417 Walnut street, Phil'a., on Tuesday, February 2nd, at 11 o'clock, a. m., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. I. P. AERTSON,
jan15w3 Sec'y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of Sundry writs of Vend Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, February 6th, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real Estate, viz:

One lot of ground fronting 60 feet on Mill street and running back to an alley 160 feet, with a two-story log rough-cast house thereon, adjoining lands of John B. Longenecker on the East and West, situate in Middle Woodbury township, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Strock and John B. Longenecker *terre tenant.*

Also, one lot of ground, containing 16 acres, partly all cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and log barn thereon erected; also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Alexander Shoemaker on the east, Joseph Ling on the west, Daniels on the north, situate in Juniata township, and taken in execution as the property of Ellen Showman.

Also, one tract of land containing 295 acres, more or less, with about 240 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house, double log barn, with tenant house and other outbuildings thereon erected, with two good apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Philip Shoemaker, deceased, on the west, Abraham Weisel on the north-west, Simon Stuckey on the South, Christian Hetrick on the east, situate in Colerain township, and taken in execution as the property of Sam'l Stuckey.

Also, two lots of ground, with one story plank house thereon, adjoining lots of John M. Walter on the south and north, Schellsburg road on the west, situate in Union township, and taken in execution as the property of John G. Seder and wife.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Harrison township, containing one hundred and eight and one-fourth acres, more or less, being the same tract of land which P. F. Lehman, and Mary Ann, his wife, sold and conveyed to John H. Wertz and Sophia Wertz, his wife—you cause to be levied as well a certain debt of two hundred and nine dollars and ninety three cents, which Samuel Heffner, lately in our County Court of Common Pleas, aforesaid, by the consideration of the said Court, recovered of John H. Wertz and Sophia Wertz, his wife, to be levied of the said lot of ground, as also the interest thereon from 15th December, 1867, and also the sum of $1007 which accrued thereon according to the form and effect of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth in such case made and provided, and have you those moneys before our Judges, at Bedford, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the 2d Monday of February, next, there to render unto the said Samuel Heffner, use of O. E. Shannon, for the Debt and Interest and costs aforesaid, and taken in execution as the property of John H. Wertz and Sophia Wertz, his wife.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared and under fence, with a double log house and grist mill and frame bank barn thereon erected, with an apple orchard thereon, adjoining Deaner and Hall on the west, Valentine Riesling, on the east, Hiram Blackburn on the North, Joseph L. Daugherty on the South; also one tract of wood land, containing 10 acres, more or less, adjoining Jesse F. Smith, on the west, and James Taylor on the north and others on the east, situate in St. Clair township, and taken in Execution as the property of Joseph C. Bibackurn. ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Jan. 15, w4

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge,

MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,

The best manufactured; Warranted for 6 years. Fifty New and Second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for Cash, or, one-third cash and the balance in Monthly Instalments. Second-hand Instruments at great bargains. Illustrated Catalogue mailed. Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York.

HORACE WATERS.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

We can speak of the merits of the Waters' Pianos from personal knowledge as being of the very best quality.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

The Waters' Pianos are built of the very best and most thoroughly seasoned material.—*Advocate and Journal.*

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs to be found in the United States.—*Graham's Magazine.*

MUSICAL DOINGS.—Since Mr. Waters gave up publishing sheet music, he has devoted his whole capital and attention to the manufacture and sale of Pianos and Melodeons. He has just issued a catalogue of his new instruments, giving a new scale of prices, which shows a marked reduction from former rates, and his Pianos have recently been awarded the First Premium at several Fairs. Many people of the present day, who are attracted, if not confused, with the flaming adcertisements of rival piano houses, probably overlook the modest manufacturer like Mr. Waters; but we happen to know that his instruments earned him a good reputation long before Expositions and "honors" connected therewith were ever thought of; indeed, we have one of Mr. Waters' Pianofortes now in our residence (where it has stood for many years,) of which any manufacturer in the world might well be proud. We have always been delighted with it as a sweet-toned and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability; more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as well as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the same piano, and all pronounce it a superior and first-class instrument. Stronger endorsement we could not give.—*Home Journal.* jan15,'69.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The next Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 15th of FEBRUARY, 1869, and continue 24 weeks. Students to report at the College on the Thursday preceeding the first day of the Term.

Careful instruction, by Lecture, Examination and Practice, will be given in Agriculture in all its branches, and in the Mechanic Arts and Industrial Pursuits. The liberal Arts, Sciences and Literature usually studied in the Colleges will also be included: The object being to make sound general scholars, while imparting the Practice, and a knowledge of the Principles upon which the Practice depends, of the particular employments in view.

The studies and exercises of each Student shall be specially directed, as the parent may determine.—1. To Practical and Scientific Agriculture and Horticulture; 2. To Civil Engineering, Architecture and Mining; 3. To the principles of the Mechanic Arts and of Machinery; or 4. To the principles and practices of Commerce and Manufacturers; The whole to be accompanied by the study of History and Government, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the exact and Natural Sciences and the other branches of a higher education, and also by such of the Ancient or Modern Languages as may be selected; and, on the part of all the Students, by practice on the Farm, in the Garden, Laboratory and Field.

At the proper time, a detailed account of the course of study and other particulars will be published. Till then, a general outline may be found in *The Pennsylvania School Journal* for January, 1969, page 185.

By the liberality of the National Government and the State Legislature, the Trustees have been enabled to dispense with the charge for Tuition—heretofore $60 a year; and to fix the price of Boarding, &c., at the lowest rate that will meet expenses, viz: $100 for the Spring Term of 24 weeks, and $70 for the Fall Term of 16 weeks;—in all $170 a year for everything, except Text-books, Light, and a small charge for the use of the room furniture, when the student does not provide his own, which he has the option to do.

The Buildings will comfortably accommodate, and the Farm of 400 Acres pleasantly and usefully employ, Four Hundred Students. Of these, each county and the city of Philadelphia will be entitled to one without regard to population; and the remainder will be divided amongst the counties and the city in proportion to population; all free of charge for Tuition.

To entitle to admission, the Applicant must be the son of an inhabitant of the State, not less than sixteen years of age, of good moral character and health, and well versed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the History of the United States.

First applicants from the respective counties, coming up to the above requirements, will have the preference for admission; but it is not desirable that more than 100 be admitted in 1869 and the same number annually thereafter, in order that the College may fill only as the Students shall advance in their classes.

The undersigned is authorized to pledge the Board of Trustees and a full Faculty of Instruction, to which he would add his own promise, that every effort shall be made to render the Institution a benefit to the youth who may report in its halls, a much-needed aid to the various Industrial Pursuits, and an honor to the State. ☞For further information, address,

THO. H. BURROWES,
PRESIDENT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
Agricultural College Post Office, Centre Co., Pa.

New Advertisements.

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If you wish to know How Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how countrymen are swindled by sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are blackmailed; how dance halls and concert saloons are managed; how gambling houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies originate and how the bubbles burst, read this work. It contains over 30 fine engravings, tells all about the mysteries and crimes of New York, and is the spiciest and cheapest work of the kind published. ONLY $2.50 PER COPY.

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STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—A large 40 column paper. Rich, rare, and racy. Full of charming reading, fun, fact and fancy. "EVANGELINE," a splendid steel plate, "free" to every subscriber. Only 75 cts. a year. "Evangeline" sells at $2. Subscribe NOW. Specimens 5 cts. Address Banner Office, Hinsdale, N. H.

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For Copying Letters Without Press or Water. This Great Time, Labor and Money Saving Invention fills a long-felt want, bringing a really indispensable feature of business within the reach of all.—Price, $2.25 and upward.

None see it but to praise its simplicity and convenience, and a skillful agent has only to show it properly, as it recommends itself, and sells at sight. It is equally suitable to Women as Men, and adapted to every kind of business. It does not play out, as the first sale is only a beginning. For testimonials, terms, &c., address P. GARRETT & CO., 702 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, or 122 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED, AGENTS, $75 to $200 per month everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 10, 1838.

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CAUTION.—Unprincipled dealers are selling Axes painted red, as the Red Jacket Axe. The good qualities of this Axe consists in its superior cutting qualities not in the Red Paint.

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WANTED—A Teacher for the colored School, near Thomas Spear's, in Bedford township. By order of the Board, dec24w1 THOMAS GILCHREST, Sec'y.

Dry-Goods, etc.

FEARFUL BREAKDOWN! Economy being greatly needed at the present time, it is the duty of all to buy where they can buy the cheapest, hence

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wish to notify the public that they are now receiving and opening the most extensive and varied assortment of new and cheap

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Special Extraordinary Inducements.

In ladies dress goods, such as striped and chene mohair, striped, plaid, shat and chene poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them say they are cheap.—Extra heavy mixed melange poplins and ne plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress cloth, English serges, Epinglines and corded poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment will say buy. French Merinos, coburgs, wool delaines and alpacas in all the new colorings, best American delaines and Armures in the new stripes and palka dots, very desirable.

10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.

Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

You have all heard no doubt of cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

Ladies Furs, shawls, Grand Dutches, Lady Belle, pretty balmoral and hoop skirts. Corsets guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week Ladies breakfast shawls, Merino vests, hoods, gloves and hosiery.

Men's wool and merino under shirts and drawers. Woolen and white over shirts, comforts, neck-ties, scarfs, collars, &c.

A large and varied assortment of cloths, cassimeres, tweeds, satinets; velvet cord, blankets, ginghams, checks, tickings, shirting stripes, table diapers, napkins, doylies and towels, decidedly cheap.

Don't our ready-made clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes strike you as che

[Contined from First page.]

hundred and twenty-three. The number of pardons granted in that time has been one hundred and six, which is a little over 6½ per cent. Of these pardoned about five per cent. have been again brought before the courts in consequence of their return to the commission of crime.

I am fully impressed with the weighty responsibility of the pardoning power, which ranks among the most difficult and embarrassing duties of the Executive office. Daily beset with powerful and pitiful importunities, as well as conflicting representations, from those in whom he should be able to place the fullest confidence, in order to avoid errors in the decision of any case, the Governor is compelled to take into consideration the action of the court before which the convict has been tried; the majesty of the law which may or may not have been violated; the condition of the prisoner; his temptation to err; the injury that may be inflicted upon his helpless and dependent relatives, and the arguments and appeals of citizens whose opinions and wishes he is bound to respect. And however just his decision and humane and generous his action, either in favor of or against the petitioner for clemency, he must expect to have his motives impugned, his name and character maligned, and to suffer virulent attacks for the exercise of this most important and merciful prerogative.

The pardon report will exhibit that many instances in which Executive clemency has been invoked, youthful prisoners, charged with their first offences, and those of a trivial character, have been the recipients. The object of punishment, in all cases, should not be so much to inflict pain as to reform the sufferer and prevent the repetition of evil deeds. This fact is frequently lost sight of in imposing punishment upon criminals, especially when inexperienced youths are shut up in close cells with men hardened in crime, where its arts are daily taught and a romance thrown around its commission. Instead of being improved, they come forth at the expiration of their terms of sentence with the loss of self-respect, their moral sentiments blunted, and prepared to practice upon society the infamous lessons they have learned. Such punishments tend to increase rather than lessen the quantity of crime. When houses of correction and reformatories are constructed, or a proper system of confinement and prison discipline is adopted, there will be a material decrease of crime, and comparatively few cases to demand the exercise of the pardoning power.

Commutation of Sentences.

There are confined in the Philadelphia county prison the following named convicts, under sentence of death, for whose execution warrants have not been issued: Edward Ford, sentenced May 12, 1851; Jerry Dixon, May 30, 1863; Patrick Finnegan, February 9, 1863, Newton Champion, December 1, 1866, and Alfred Alexander and Hester Vaughn, July 3, 1868. Successive Governors, for satisfactory reasons have declined to order the execution of these persons. The law requires that they shall be executed in accordance with the sentence, unconditionally pardoned, or held in close confinement in the county jail during life. The latter punishment, with the additional embitterment constantly preying upon the mind that a death warrant may at any moment be issued, is, perhaps, the severest that could be inflicted. It would be both just and merciful to give the Governor authority to commute the sentence of death in the above named cases to imprisonment, at labor, in the penitentiary, for such a term of years as the ameliorating circumstances may seem to justify and demand. One of the convicts named has been imprisoned about eighteen years, and although it might not be advisable to set him at liberty, humanity and the ends of justice require the commutatoin of his sentence in the manner suggested.

Conclusion.

The foregoing subjects have been deemed of sufficient importance to submit at the present time for your information and consideration. Others may occur before the close of the session which may be worthy of special communications. It will be my constant care and determination to co operate with you in the prosecution of any measures that may tend to preserve and increase the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people, with the firm belief that your united wisdom will aim constantly to promote these desirable results.

Many of the events that have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legislature have been usually interesting and significant. They have been infinitely more than political, and bear directly upon the great interests and most sacred destinies of the nation. Apart from the vindication of the principles of the party which sustained the government and the army during the contest for the preservation of the Union and the election to the Presidency of the first soldier of the age, is the fact that the people have by trimuphant majorities forever settled our controversy upon certain fundamental principles.

Parties may and undoubtedly will arise upon other issues, but there can be no future struggle about slavery. Involuntary servitude, as a monopoly of labor, is forever destroyed. The monster obstacle to the national progress has been removed, and henceforward all the the faculties of our people can be developed "without let or hindrance." The fair and exuberantly fertile States of the South, heretofore comparatively retrogressive and unproductive, relieved from this terrible curse, with the influx of northern immigration and capital, will soon become the rivals of their northern sister States in all the arts of peace, and additional markets will be developed in which to exchange the varied products of the heretofore hostile sections.

Hardly less magical has been the effect upon other nations. General Grant's election has confirmed the hopes of our nation's friends, and the fears of its foes in the Old World. It supplements and seals the verdict of arms and the progress of republican principles. The downfall of the rebellion in the United States was quickly followed by the great civil revolution in England; the peaceful expulsion of the last of the Bourbons from Spain; the unrest of Cuba; the concession of more liberal principles in Germany; and the necessary acquiescence of the Emperor of the French in the republican sentiments he fears even as he has betrayed them. What are these but the echoes of the dire catastrophe that has overwhelmed aristocracy in the United State?

Notwithstanding the importance of the issues involved in the late canvass, and the bitterness of feeling as well as the earnestness with which it was conducted, its termination has happily met with the acquiescence of nearly the whole people; and at no time in the history of the nation has there been opened before us a brighter prospect of continued peace and increasing prosperity; and we have no greater cause for universal congratulation than that no differences of opinion now exist that can materially mar our national happiness, retard our onward progress, or threaten the peace or perpetuity of our government.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to "the letter and spirit" of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this as in all other respects our individual and national honor "must and shall be preserved;" that we are determined by all honorable means in our power to secure ample encouragement and protection to each and every branch of Home Industry, and every manly enterprise that contributes capital, labor, skill and industry to our material wealth, social advancement and political tranquility; that for all our citizens, the children of the Commonwealth, being also citizens of the United States, we demand the fullest protection, in their persons, their property, and in all their rights and privileges wherever they may go within the national jurisdiction or in foreign lands; and that whilst our financial policy shall be such as to maintain untrammelled our national credit, it is to be hoped that it may at the same time, be such as will permit and sanction the construction of the great railways now in progress and stretching out their giant arms to grasp the mighty commerce of the Pacific, to develop the untold resources of wealth in the intervening territories, and to connect the most distant portions of our country in a common union, not only with iron bands, but by the still stronger and more indissoluble ties of a common interest and a common brotherhood.

To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep the expenses of the State as nearly as possible within the limits of its absolute necessities, will always be among the chief objects of wise and just legislation. Let us, then, with a due sense of our obligations and high responsibilities, endeavor so to discharge our duties as to secure the greatest good of the community and merit the approbation of Him by whom our Commonwealth has been so abundantly blessed.

JNO. W. GEARY.

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PHILADELPHIA.

mar13y1

J. HENRY HUTTON,
WITH
A. A. SHUMWAY, & Co.,
Wholesale Manufacturers and
DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
221 Market and 210 Church Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

Aug30,'67.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM,

J. J. RICHARDSON & CO.,
126 MARKET STREET, PHILAD'A.,

Is the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, &c., in the United States.

mar6y1

MARY RICHARDSON S. S. CAMPBELL.

J. J. RICHARDSON & CO,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
and Dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS,
No 126 Market st., Bet. Front & Second,
dec6,'67y1. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM. | J. H. LEWARS. | J. S. GLEIM.

CUNNINGHAM, GLEIM & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.,
No 408 Market Street, above Fourth,
PHILADELPHIA.

dec6,'67y1

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

sep4y1 B. F. HARRY, Agent.

HARDWARE & STOVES!

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,
Bloody Run, Pa.
DEALERS IN
Dealers in Iron, Nails,
Horse Shoes, Springs, Axles,
Thimble Skeins, Hubs, Spokes,
Felloes, Sleigh Runners, Sleigh
Bells, Forks, Shovels, Saws, Axes,
Spoons, Cutlery, Cooking and
Heating Stoves for coal or
wood, Glass, Paints, Oils,
Lamps, Woodenware,
&c., &c.

They manufacture Tin and Sheet Ironware and have constantly on hand an assortment of

TINWARE and STOVE PIPE.

All goods kept by them will be sold at the lowest prices. oct2m6

A full assortment of

NEW GOODS

AT M. C. FETTERLY'S CORNER,

opposite the Washington Hotel, where will be found at all times DRY and FANCY GOODS adapted to the daily wants of families:

Shawls,
Bonnets,
Hats,
Cloak Goods,

of the best qualities and latest styles. A full line of White Goods, Woolen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c., &c.

Thankful to the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same in the future. M. C. FETTERLY.

nov13m3*

Hotel.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, Pa.—This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'67y1 W. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having take charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly propriety of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.

Address J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
jun19tf Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION HOTEL

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometime subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Thro